

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned Goods, consigned to Order, are hereby informed that the same have been landed and stored in the Godowns of the Under- signed at Consignee risk and expense.

Ex "Charlotte," from London.—
C. M. B., 1 case Merchandise.

Ex "Charlotte," from London.—
W. (in diamonds) 1/10: 10 cases Merchandise, shipped by H. C. McDonald.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

CONSIGNEES of
T. 13
2 bags BICHE-DE-MER,
Do.
shipped by SUN KIM Seng, per "MA-
DONNE," from Sydney, are informed that
the same have been landed and stored at
their risk and expense, by
REYNOLDS, BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

CONSIGNEES of
G. C. 1/25 cases Vermouth.
Do.
shipped by G. COUPEAU, per *Bugene* and
Adele, from Marseilles, are hereby informed
that the same have been landed and are
now lying at their risk and expense in the
Godowns of the Under- signed.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, by the above
named Vessel, will please send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and
take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at the risk and
expense of the Consignees.

Ex "Augustine," from London.—
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's
Steamship "DONALD," are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods before the 7th instant, or
they will be landed and stored at their risk
and expense.

C. W. TREND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 8, 1868.

MESSAGERS IMPERIALES CO.
NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed and
stored at the risk and expense of the
Consignees, who are requested to take im-
mediate delivery:—
Ex "Alpha," 7th September.
Ex "Beta," 5th December.
Ex "Gamma," 1st case Sundries.
Ex "Delta," 1st case Feathers.
C. W. TREND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, December 19, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
A. D. MITCHELL, in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. H. P. M. WACHTEL and H.
ALPHE, OYSTERMEN, ceased to be Part-
ners in our Firm since the 31st December
ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1868. 11ar

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inter-
est and Responsibility of the late Mr.
C. JAMISON in our Firm ceased on the 30th
September last.
The Business will in future be carried on
by Mr. Z. BARNES under the Name or
Style of JAMISON & BARNES, as heretofore.
JAMISON & BARNES.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2ap

NOTICE.
My Engagement ceases in May next,
all outstanding Accounts for the past
Two Years must be sent in immediately for
payment.

MARY HASTLOW RANDLE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
W. A. STURROCK in our Firm ceased
yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868. 1ap

NOTICE.
My Business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.
HOCKEY & Co.

J. S. HOCKEY.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
HAYE this day commenced Business as
Ship Broker.

S. L. HEINEMANN.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 3fo

R. THOMAS PYKE has this day been
admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself, as
Public Tea Inspector and GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT, at this Port, under
the style and Firm of GUNDEY & Co.,
ALFRED A. GUNDEY.
Shanghai, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest
and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE
FALCONER as Administrator of the Estate
and Executor of JOHN FALCONER's Will, ceased
on the 1st day of January last, and that
Mr. James William Pearce has purchased
the said Business and will in future carry
on the same under the style or Firm of
"Pearce & Co."

G. FALCONER.
J. W. PEARCE.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Under- signed will be
carried on at Poddar's Hill, Mr.
EDMUND R. HOLMES having retired from
the same.

GEO. HOLMES,
Ship and General Broker.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing be-
tween DOMINGO DU ROZARIO, ALEXAN-
DRE MARCAL, J. A. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS
in the Printing Office at Fochow, was
dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.

ROZARIO & Co.
Fochow, November 16, 1867.

WITH reference to the above, the Busi-
ness hitherto carried on by Messrs.
ROZARIO & Co. as Printers in Fochow,
will be conducted by the Under- signed, who
have this day established themselves as
Printers under the Firm of ROZARIO, MAR-
CAL & Co.

DORINDO DO ROZARIO,
ALEXANDRE MARCAL, Jr.
Fochow, November 16, 1867. 2fo

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUNZ
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM JEX STERRY was ad-
mitted a Partner in our Firm on the
Fifteenth day of November, One Thou-
sand Eight Hundred and sixty-six, and
will sign the Firm.

SAYLE & Co.
Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 16ja

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A.
FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the
1st day of November, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE Business will be henceforth carried
on under the same Name by the Un-
der- signed.

A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY PERKINS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. do 16-68

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
MURRAY DUNN in our Firm, ceased on the
15th instant, and the
said Firm will be continued under the
Style of SHERRIFF & Co. in Bombay, instead
of VALLEY MAHOMED ALMOOREY as hereto-
fore.

SHERIFF & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867. 31ja

HALL & CO.,
General & Commission Agents.

NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the Business
of my Marine Surveying at this Port.

H. J. RING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the busi-
ness hitherto carried on by
H. J. DAINO, Esq. at Fochow will be
conducted by the Under- signed.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Fochow.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I have this day established myself as a Ge-
neral Commission Merchant under the
style or Firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
a General Commission Merchant under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

Insurance.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Under- signed having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and China for the
above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

THE Under- signed having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Fire and Marine In-
surance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

THE Under- signed has just received, by
Steamer "Swanada," a few SHEEP,
ready dressed and for Sale in quarter.

Also some GAME.

J. FRISBY,
83, Praya.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Under- signed have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion, on

TUESDAY,
14th January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
in their Auction Rooms, Pedder's Wharf,

For account of the concerned,
16 bolts Cotton CANVAS.

All more or less damaged by sea water.
Ex American Barque
"Maud Helen,"
Also,

50 drums Paint OIL.

50 bolts Apron CANVAS.

30 cwt. Red LEAD.

24 cases Canned FRUITS.

35 bolts damaged Hemp CANVAS.

5 cases MUSTARD.

Cases Old FURNITURE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash upon fall of
the hammer in Mexican dollars weighed
at 7.1.7.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 10, 1868. 14ja

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under- signed have been instructed
by Captain PIERCE, of American
ship *Southern Eagle*, to sell by Public
Auction,

On a date hereafter to be named,
At the Godowns of Messrs S. E. BURROWS
& Sons, Wanchai—

A quantity of Anthracite COAL, to
defray expenses for repairs, &c., made
upon said ship at this port.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican
dollars weighed at 7.1.7, and immediate
delivery to be taken.

THOS. HUNT & Co., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 4, 1868.

New Advertisements.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate)
marked Tenders for Bills will be
received at this Office until Noon on
MONDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, for
Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor
General of India in Council, Calcutta, both
at 30 days' sight, in exchange for current
dollars of Hongkong at 7.1.7.

Bills on London will not be drawn for
sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under
Rs. 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once
notified to the respective parties by letter,
requesting them to lodge the amount to the
credit of the Commission Account at the
General Bank Corporation, where a receipt
will be given, on production of which at
this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that
the Seal of Bills required may be detailed
in the margin of the Tender, and it is
particularly requested that the Tenders may
be in duplicate.

REDMOND UNICKE,
Deputy Com. Gen.

Controller's Office, Commissioner, China,
Hongkong, January 7, 1868. 13ja

PER MAIL STEAMER.

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
Meerschaum PIPES, with and
without Cherrywood Stems.

CIGAR HOLDERS.

ALBUMS.

Real Havana CIGARS.

etc., etc., etc.

BEILFELD and ZACHARIAE.

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER AND
SHIP "EUGENE & ADELE,"
Direct from Marseilles.

A LARGE and varied assortment of
French BONBONS in bottles, suit-
able for Christmas Presents.

CHAMPAGNE.

Breakfast CLARETS.

Dessert CLARETS.

SAUTERNE.

VERMOUTH.

ASHWINE.

SHERRY.

BRANDY.

French PRESERVES.

BUTTER.

MARONI and VERMICELLI.

Gravy CHEESE.

French VINEGAR.

Salt OIL.

Spanish and French OLIVES.

MAIA-CHINO.

SYRUPS.

Loaf and Crushed SUGARS.

Patent Densicated MILK.

do.

G. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

REG to invite the attention of the Public

to their

New and well selected Stock of
FANCY AND OTHER CLOTHS,

FOR THIS SEASON,

which they have just received from Eng-
land, and which are suitable either for
SUITS, TROUSERS, MORNING AND
SHOOTING COATS,

AND FOR

OVERCOATS, & YACHTING JACKETS.

Being provided with an
EXPERIENCED CUTTER

in every branch of the Trade, in constant
communication with some of the most
fashionable houses in London and Paris,
they are now well prepared to execute all
orders, connected with the

DEPARTMENT WITH PUNCTUALITY

AND DISCRETION.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
(After the newest and most graceful designs.)

A Stock of last season's
READY-MADE CLOTHES,
selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. on
original prices.

FOR STYLE, ECONOMY, AND
PERFECT FITTING,
MULLER & CLAUSSEN
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1867. tf

New Advertisements.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN
REG to announce the arrival from Eng-
land of their New Stock of FANCY
GOODS, consisting of—
Gloves, Silk and Wool, Flannel, and
Long Cloth SHIRTS.

Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.

Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool
SOCKS.

Ladies' Cotton and Merino STOCK-
INGS.

GENTS' COLLARS, in all the newest
styles.

Dress Town-made KID GLOVES.

Dress Back and Dorsal DRIVING
GLOVES.

Christy's Paris Silk and Drab FELT-
HATS, FANCY SCARVES, TIES, CAM-
BRIO HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES,

UMBRELLAS, CHOLERA BELTS,
DAWSON'S BOOTS and SHOES, PER-
FUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES,
COMBS.

And every article requisite for the
TOILETTE.

WALKING STICKS & CANES
in great variety.

Hongkong, December 23, 1867. tf

SAYLE & Co.

Victoria Exchange.

SOLICIT inspection of their NEW
STOCK, specially prepared for the
coming Season, forming the largest and
best assortment of GOODS they have yet
offered.

(Comprising)—
Black Glaces, Plain and Fancy Silks,
at old prices, Linsey, Rep, Wool Plaid,
and all the newest designs for Ladies'
Dresses, a large assortment of Evening
and Ball Dresses, Embroidered, Printed,
and made-up Skirts. Crinolines, Muslim
Embroideries and Laces of all descriptions.
The newest styles in Dress Trimmings,
Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, etc.

MANTLES and JACKETS
of the newest designs and materials.

The Millinery and Dress Making
Departments are under the management
of two experienced West End assistants.

The Tailoring Department is now well
supplied with every description of Cloth,
for Adam's Wear, including Blue, Black,
and Scarlet Broad Cloth.

Blue and Black DOESKINS,
Naval and Military CLOTHS,
3/4 and 6/4 TWEEDS and
Doeskins, Witneys, Beavers, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all descriptions.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Kid Gloves from well-known
Makers.

TIES and SCARFS in great
variety.

Felt Tapestry and Brussels
Carpets, Matting and Floor
Cloths.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all makes.

Latest Styles.

Household Linens of every
description.

Black and Drab Felt HATS,
Black and Drab Paris and
Bayser Dress Hats.

Hongkong, September 24, 1867.

STORAGE

CAN be had in First Class Granite Go-
downs at Wanchai, on very moderate
Terms.

For particulars, apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street,
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10, *Mangalore*, Hamb. barque, 490,
T. F. Schull, Bangkok, Nov. 9, 11,000
pounds Rice.—Stammers & Co.

Jan. 10, *Lady Emma Bruce*, Brit. ship,
869, Owens, Newport, Aug. 18, Coals 1,230
tons.—P. & O. Co.

Jan. 10, *Aldebaran*, Hamb. barque, 400,
P. E. W. Maack, Hamburg, August 13,
General.—Stammers & Co.

Jan. 10, *Camoens*, H. F. M. gun-boat,
from Macao.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10, *Surprise*, for Amoy.

Jan. 10, *H. J. Descent*, for New York.

Jan. 10, *Swanada*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Prosperity, for Bangkok.

Temperature.

Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
High.	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	92	90	88	86
Low.	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	72	70	68	66

HONGKONG.
 1867.
 SKETCH OF HONGKONG.
 17, size, 12 inches by 12.
 Price, \$1.50.
 (Mounted) 4.00.
 See at Messrs. JAMES
 BOWEN & Co.'s,
 Mail Office.

NA PUNCH,
 10, 1867.
 THIS MORNING,
 January 10.
 greater than I can
 out of Time.
 again.)
 Marks.

INA MAIL.
 10, 1868.
 DAY, JAN. 10, 1868.

RAPH AND THE
OFFICE.

attention on the part of
 undertake the conduct
 communication in the
 may have an important
 object of electric commu-
 Far East. There is
 in the published de-
 to intimate that there
 of at present extend-
 to any lines beyond
 Britain. The main fea-
 introduced into Parla-
 ment from the *Observer*;
 Majesty's Postmaster-
 General and approbation
 of his Majesty's
 of them, to "purchase"
 of the electric and other
 posts, pipes, tubes, and
 materials, and materials,
 and materials, heredi-
 tary rights, power, privi-
 leges, and other property
 of any of the companies
 person now engaged in
 authorized to transmit
 or other consideration,
 or other telegraphs or
 between any places in
 of Great Britain and
 of such companies, cor-
 or any or either of
 the "right" and disposal of
 "to rest the same, when
 Majesty's Postmaster-
 General, and to enable
 the passing of the in-
 all the rights, power,
 before such transfer
 been enjoyed and ex-
 tinguished, extinguished,
 of them, and to levy
 duties, and charges, and
 from the payment of
 and charges."
 matter from a Colonial
 at first sight, seem-
 but little bearing
 a settlement so remote
 one can hardly fail
 to see in this but the
 extended supervision of
 the nation wherever Bri-
 tish extends. Should
 the move as successful
 as ministers predict (and
 to believe that such
 an extension of the
 is naturally as the
 St. Martins Le Grand
 at which, important
 when Sir Rowland
 penny postage, was but
 of what is now trans-
 ferring considerations to
 of a general Govern-
 ment, which apply
 force to those "beyond
 dom itself. The fact
 the government in the
 material, reduce the
 keeping cables in
 mum. Their safety
 all guarantee from the
 directly under govern-
 Concessions of right
 less others, important
 over, unimportant
 more easily obtained
 a government than a
 While there can exist
 transmission about
 the one case as the

ant that some record of the opinion of
 the Colony should be forwarded to the
 home government through Sir Richard
 Macdonnell, if the Colony be desirous of
 seeing telegraphic communication with
 Europe become an accomplished fact.
 There is a vague suspicion abroad that
 the leading firms of China do not desire
 to see telegraphic communication, either
 with Europe or between the ports, estab-
 lished. The rumour may be unfounded
 or it may be true, but it is essential that it
 should be either acknowledged or dis-
 proved, and this can only be done by a
 public meeting or a memorial signed by
 all favorably interested in the question.
 If the signatures of the leading men in
 commerce were wanting, it would be a
 sufficient proof that they were opposed to
 the idea.

An American company is at the pre-
 sent moment actively engaged in prepar-
 ing for a telegraphic campaign in the far
 East, and we may conclude that private
 enterprise will for some years at least
 take the lead in inaugurating telegraphs
 and other material aids of civilization.
 We have referred to the possible results
 of the Post Office scheme rather as an
 indication of the future than as a matter
 of immediate consideration, but much
 depends upon the attitude assumed by
 British merchants at the present time.
 It forms, in fact, a convenient reminder
 that the well being of British commerce
 some years hence may be materially af-
 fected by the aid or obstruction evinced
 as regards telegraphic enterprise by the
 present generation of residents; and from
 this point of view we commend it to their
 attention.

HORSES—AND DONKIES.
 We have more than once called attention
 to the disgraceful want of police super-
 vision which renders the roads of Hong-
 kong impassable nuisances from the pre-
 vailing habit of leading and training
 horses upon every available pathway on
 the island. Every one complains of the
 laxity of police regulations, whether
 they be riders, or drivers, or whether
 they make use of chairs or their own legs,
 and the sight of a runaway horse with a
 Chinaman "in tow" yesterday has re-
 minded us that the ornamental (if not
 particularly useful) Superintendent of
 Police has taken no notice of the many
 remonstrances which have already ap-
 peared on the subject. We once before
 quoted the ordinance enacted to forbid
 the public thoroughfares from becoming
 private training grounds. But, by way
 of reminder, again refer the authorities,
 who are naturally unacquainted with the
 law affecting their duties, to ordinance
 No. 14 of 1845, in the 9th section of
 which it is made punishable for any one
 "to turn loose, clean, dress, exercise,
 train, or break any horse or animal." It
 is well known that horses are both
 "exercised" and "broken" on the pub-
 lic highways, and that the matter attracts
 no attention from those zealous guardians
 of the city known (on the *locus in non*
loquendo principle) as "Police."
 It is only to suppose that any person,
 however "inconvenient," can himself
 either take into custody a coolie who is
 leading a horse or find a policeman when
 wanted. The only other resource is to
 follow the coolie to his destination, which
 is scarcely to be expected of any one;
 and yet the nuisance experienced may
 be very great. A most simple remedy
 might be provided in appointing certain
 hours in which coolies might lead horses
 in certain thoroughfares. No reasonable
 person can object to the Queen's Road
 being used at any time, because it is the
 chief thoroughfare of the island. But to
 find that every other road in the city is
 similarly filled with open restive horses
 just at the time when the usual daily
 walk or ride is an institution amongst
 the community, is too bad. Failing the
 police doing anything, a public benefit
 would be conferred by any one who would
 agitate for a little legislation on the mat-
 ter. Horses, like human beings, must
 have air and exercise, but there is no
 need to make the horse of more impor-
 tance than the residents of the colony.

LOCAL.
 We remind our readers of the Concert
 which is to take place at the Club Lounge
 tomorrow evening. It will present nume-
 rous attractions. The ladies and gentlemen who
 compose the company have won much
 renown in India, the Bombay papers being
 exceedingly eulogistic in their praise.
 We learn from Canton, that the Canton
 Races took place on Thursday the 9th inst.,
 with great success and under very favour-
 able circumstances with respect to weather.
 We have been favoured with the following
 particulars of the winning ponies: 1st
 Race, *Amos* (Hongkong); 2nd Race, *Amos*
 (Canton); 3rd Race, *Amos* (Hong-
 kong); 4th Race, *Amos* (Canton); 5th Race,
Amos (Hongkong); 6th Race, *Amos* (Cau-
 ton); 7th Race, *Amos* (Hongkong); 8th Race,
Amos (Canton); 9th Race, *Amos* (Hong-
 kong); 10th Race, *Amos* (Canton). The
 Races will, inaugurating the newly erected
 Club House on Shamonee, was attended in
 the evening by a large number of Hongkong
 residents, and was highly successful and
 pleasant.

THE TREASURE ROBBERY.
 We have already stated that an exten-
 sive robbery of treasure has been discover-
 ed from Messrs. Jardine's steamer *Reliance*,
 and that from the fact of the entire state
 of having been taken into custody on sus-
 picion, an organization of no small dimen-
 sions must have been at work to effect the
 robbery. The facts appear to be something
 like the following: Six boxes of silver
 were shipped by Messrs. Sassoon & Co. in
 the *Reliance* hence to Calcutta, on her last
 downward trip, and a receipt for the same
 was obtained from the said officer, who took
 delivery and stored them in the treasure
 room. This treasure, it is believed, was
 taken to its port of destination, and the
 manner of the robbery of the box in ques-

tion is somewhat mysterious. So far as we
 can learn, at Calcutta the treasure was
 handed up the hatchway while the officer
 in charge was below and before the custom
 house officer was fully aware that the cargo
 was being brought on deck. At this un-
 guarded moment, it is supposed that the
 box now missing (containing silver of the
 value of nearly \$4,500) was smuggled into
 the possession of the leaders of the organi-
 zation; and upon the ship's officer coming
 on deck, it was found that only five boxes
 of the six so marked remained. The box
 into which the treasure was being stowed
 was instantly searched, and no more than
 five could be made of them. Under the
 belief, however, that some mistake
 must have been made in the bill of lading
 (which gave the number as six), and that
 five must have been the number received,
 no further action was taken in the matter
 until a day or two after the steamer's ar-
 rival in Hongkong. From the receipt found
 in the possession of the shippers here, it
 was seen that, not five, but six boxes were
 shipped, and then the unpleasant fact that
 a large robbery had been committed dawns
 upon the minds of those concerned; but
 the question, whether the silver had been
 stolen here or at Calcutta, the unfortunate
 memory of the officer concerned left in a
 maze of doubt. The case was therefore given
 into the hands of the Police authorities
 here, and (as we before mentioned) the
 strictness of Inspector Langdon has again
 been severely tested. As we last night
 stated, fifty-four of the Chinese crew of the
Reliance have been taken into custody, five
 of whom are in Gaol without the option of
 bail, and the remainder are bailed in \$25
 each until to-morrow at noon, when the
 case comes before the Magistrate on re-
 mand. These men in custody compre-
 hend every Chinese soul of the crew, except
 two, from whom the information required
 to convict must, we fancy, be drawn. The
 plan believed to have been carried out by
 this band of rascals appears to be as follows:
 We have already hinted at the most likely
 time at which the robbery was committed,
 viz., at Calcutta, while the boxes were being
 delivered; and it is said that the first box
 which made its appearance on deck was the
 one removed by the robbers. The contents
 of this box, to the value before stated, is
 believed to have been deposited at Singa-
 pore, where the two boxes were carefully
 burnt to prevent detection; and of the
 money, \$400 is stated to have fallen to
 one principal, \$300 to another, and so on
 to \$5, \$3 and \$1. We believe that one man
 who is suspected to be one of the leaders of
 this, as yet successful band, left the steamer
 shortly after its arrival, on a plea of sick-
 ness, and that Inspector Langdon appre-
 hended him amongst a crowd of sampan
 men, and carried him to the Police station.
 Causeway Bay the other day. A robbery
 so well organized and so skillfully executed
 we have not had the painful duty of record-
 ing for some time past; and we shall be
 curious to know how it is determined at the
 Magistrate to-morrow. We fancy, how-
 ever, that if the evidence goes to show that
 the robbery really occurred at Calcutta, the
 prisoners will be sent there for trial.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
By J. M. May.—Wm. Dilworth and Wm.
 Tigney, privates in the 73rd Regiment,
 were charged with larceny from a Chinaman.
 Last night it appears that the pri-
 soners had been trying their luck at the
 gambling-house as well as the caucen, and
 while they were jolly "rolling home,"
 they took the pipe from a complainant, who
 was quietly enjoying his "pacy" at the
 Wai-ki gambling-house door. At another
 part of the way, they encountered another
 Chinaman, from whom they stole his purse,
 but a policeman came up at that moment,
 and as the prisoners drew away the purse,
 his officer caught it and ran away. The
 constable was caught by the throat by
 Tigney, and some difficulty was found in
 removing both prisoners to the Station.
 Prisoners admitted that they were drunk,
 but denied any knowledge of larceny with
 intent, or of assault upon the constable.
 His Worship read the prisoners a severe
 lesson. He said that they ought to be
 ashamed of themselves, thus to bring dis-
 grace upon their Regiment; it was a great
 pity that they would persist in drinking
 and brawling. They were not like merchant
 seamen, as they discarded the corse to
 luxury, but they were like sailors, who
 but, as they threatened, they would have
 been subject to a very severe punishment.
 Defendant, Dilworth, said that the pipe
 was of no use to him. The Magistrate said
 that he did not suppose that they meant to
 steal at all; but that was the worst of it.
 It was all from taking too much drink,
 and then they got disorderly. He would fine
 them \$5 each, and he hoped that they
 would try and lead a quiet and respectable
 life for the future.
 Chang Sang, an old offender, was brought
 up by Inspector Gimes, on a charge of
 larceny from the person. The theft was
 committed last night, prisoner having
 snatched a quantity of cash from an old
 man while walking at West Point. His
 Worship sent the offender to Gaol for six
 months, with hard labor.

The Chinese watchman at the Roman
 Catholic school, Queen's Road East, ap-
 peared to charge a small boy of fourteen years
 of age with having stolen a bed-quilt and clock
 from the teacher of the said school. Com-
 plainant stated that he met the boy in the
 street with the bed-quilt produced; and the
 prisoner stated that he had got it from some
 other man. His Worship said that he was
 sorry that the other old participators in this
 robbery had not been caught; but the
 youthful prisoner refused to "peach," al-
 though promised that the conviction of the
 others would lessen his punishment. It was
 shown (in fact, the diminutive rascal ad-
 mitted the truth) that prisoner had been in
 Gaol before for larceny, and consequently
 Mr. May laid the punishment pretty heavy
 upon the little scoundrel. He was sent to
 Gaol for three months; he was to be flogged
 on going into Gaol, and flogged on coming
 out of Gaol, ten strokes each time; and the
 last three days of his imprisonment were to
 be dedicated to serious meditation apart from
 the general crowd of prisoners. As to the
 world's future life, Mr. May gave him some
 good advice; if he did not give up steal-
 ing, he would most probably spend the half
 of his life in Gaol, and probably would be
 deported as one unfit to walk the streets of
 Hongkong.

I FORGIVE TO PAY.—J. Collage, clerk
 in the Gas Company's office, the young
 gentleman who started off his waterman
 and his washing bill by means of a pro-
 missory note the peculiar wording of which
 has already been given in these columns,
 was charged this morning with having deliv-
 ered the said promissory note without
 first stamping the same with a 50 cents
 stamp, and thus committing a breach of the

Stamp Ordinance. Mr. Amos, on behalf of
 the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the pro-
 secution; and Mr. Mitchell, Stamp Control-
 ler, watched the case. Mr. Amos said that
 the defendant was accused in the promissory
 note of having paid to a Chinaman named
 Hai Aping for \$5 on Tuesday last, during
 the hearing of which suit the promissory
 note in the present case was produced by
 the Chinaman. The signature at foot of
 the note was that of the defendant; the
 document was unstamped, was consequently
 inadmissible as evidence, and the Chinaman
 was nonsuited and lost his money; while
 at the same time the document was so
 worded that it would have been legally
 worthless, the word "promise" having been
 spelt "rompise," and a desorption thereby
 perpetrated upon the Chinaman. The Ma-
 gistrate said that the word might have been
 misspelled unintentionally, and he looked to
 the general character of the document. Mr.
 Mitchell remarked that it was clearly a
 promise to pay, and ought to have borne a
 fifty-cent stamp. Defendant pleaded that
 he gave to the Chinaman in the promissory
 note only, and that he did not know that
 it required a stamp. His Worship asked if
 the defendant accepted the payment of his
 debt. Mr. Amos replied that, of course, as
 the document was impounded, the Chinaman
 was nonsuited. Mr. May said it was a
 curious thing that he, being employed in a
 public office, should be ignorant on such a
 point. Defendant reiterated his ignorance
 of the terms of the Ordinance, and that he
 did not know that promissory notes required no stamp
 when the amount involved was under \$100.
 His Worship said that the defendant would
 perceive that if he suffered by the non-
 stamping of a document, the Chinaman
 suffered even more, because he (the
 defendant) repudiated the debt. The
 Chinaman, relying upon the superior in-
 formation of a foreigner, had accepted the
 document and payment of it in Court, and
 he thereby lost his money. In order,
 therefore, to ensure the thorough observance
 of the Ordinance, it was necessary to
 punish those who neglected to stamp such
 documents, so that both parties might be
 made equally alive to the consequences.
 He would fine defendant \$10, in default of
 paying which he would be sent to prison
 for one month.

A richly-dressed old man appeared with
 a petition, to ask advice. He had married
 a widow, and not long ago he had carried
 with him a kidnapped wife! That charge
 fell to the ground; but his wife's friends
 continually came to his house at
 Kowloon, and attempted to "squeeze"
 him. From this annoyance he applied for
 protection. Mr. May informed the ag-
 grieved old man that, according to English
 law, widows were free to do anything, and
 were not bound according to Chinese
 law or custom. If any one further annoyed
 him, he could get a summons at once.
 A case of a robbery of jewellery on board
 the Siamese ship *Paragon*, in which a
 Chinese woman was complainant and a Malay
 seaman was defendant, was referred to Mr.
 Fraser, the Siamese Consul, as the Magis-
 trate had no jurisdiction, the robbery hav-
 ing been committed on the high seas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FOREIGN" PROSPECTS IN HONGKONG.
 To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
 Hongkong, January 9, 1868.
 Sir,—Will you permit me, through your
 columns, to make a few remarks respecting
 the prospects of employment for those Eu-
 ropeans thrown out of employ, by the recent
 large quantities of coal and iron in these
 places, and distributed all over the country.
 The coal is good and used for all sorts of
 purposes. Another producing district lies
 30 li South of the city of Fu-chow in close
 proximity to the coast. Jauka can come
 close to the pits, and thus great quantities
 are exported, especially to the Eastern
 portion of the province of Shantung. The
 seams appear to be of great thickness. I
 only say by way of information, that they
 could not be so thickly distributed in this
 point—that the coal existed in all
 directions and in the mine was not only in
 front of them, but above and beneath them,
 and that they dug out from the heart of it.
 Referring to the state in which the coal
 was brought out—chiefly small—they said
 they could not mine it in large quantities,
 but referred me to another region where
 coal was obtained in large pits. In addition
 to these two localities, which are in active
 operation, I heard of others which have been
 mined up to a very recent date but are now
 closed. The one alluded to with the greatest
 interest by the natives, lies in Lat 30° 30' Long
 122° 10' in the neighbourhood of Poo-la-dien 普拉店
 a place near the centre of the Promontory.
 Here coal had been mined up to the middle
 of last year, and the quality was reported
 to have been very fine. Another place
 was the smaller of the two islands to the
 South West of Kin-chai, called San-yon Tai
 小蘭島, and yet another contiguous to
 the Sea on the Tai Lien Wan Bay, South
 by East of that same city. Besides these,
 coal is also reported to exist to the East of
 the Tai Yang Ho. 大洋河.

NOTES ON MANCHURIA.

(From the *North China Daily News*.)
 (Continued.)
INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—The bulk of the
 population is engaged in agriculture and
 in trade bearing upon that pursuit, such as
 blacksmiths, wrights, carters, &c. Some
 are employed in mining operations, and
 others in fishing; but these are a mere frac-
 tion of the population. Cotton cloth and
 silk are manufactured to some small extent,
 but this is performed by the farmers and
 their families in their leisure time. The
 crops raised are diverse and important.
WHEAT.—Whenever spring permits,
 wheat is the first thing sown. It is sown
 at once and is ripe by the beginning
 of June. The ground is then again pre-
 pared and sown in wheat, in its turn
 ready for harvest in October. Thus they
 have two crops. After the wheat is sown
 they prepare for their millet, maize, potato,
 &c., of which they have only one crop.
RICE.—This grows all over the country.
 The quality is excellent, possessing more of
 the farinaceous element than that of the
 south. It is plentiful and cheap and is
 highly prized by the people, who despise

the other kind as watery. It is sown about
 the end of April on dry soil, just like
 wheat, never irrigated, grows well and
 yields an abundant crop. Here again we
 have another fact which confines all our
 speculations, in reference to isothermal
 lines, zones of vegetation, &c., &c.
COTTON.—This important article of com-
 merce is grown in several places, in con-
 siderable quantities. The chief producing
 districts are first King-chu-fu, second Hai-
 ching and Lian-yang, third Hyong-yau
 south of Kaichow. The staple is very
 fair and the colour very good, and it
 could be grown in much greater quantities
 if necessary. They plant the seeds towards
 the close of April, and pluck the cotton in
 October. They steep the seed in liquid
 manure before sowing, but this is the sum
 total of all the labour expended upon it.
 They never irrigate it, but leave it to the
 influence of the weather. An acre, on the
 average, produces 200 catties or so of wool,
 exclusive of seeds. They sow the wool for
 200 cash per catty. They sow it in the end
 of April and pluck the cotton in beginning
 of October. Four catties yield 3 of seeds
 and one of wool. They express oil from
 the seeds which they use for a variety of
 purposes. The refuse, moulded in the
 form of a small cheese or cake, they use for
 feeding cattle, the roots, stalks, and
 branches they burn for fuel, and plant they
 utilize every particle of the plant. As I
 have elsewhere hinted, seed from this region
 might grow and be remunerative in many
 places of central Europe.

SILK.—The mulberry tree and the silk
 produced from it are very rare, but the
 common coarse porcelaine silk can be had in
 any quantity, and could be grown to any
 extent among the mountainous districts
 used for that purpose. But I need say
 nothing in reference to these matters after
 the able report by T. T. Meadows, Esq.,
 H. B. M. Consul at Newchwang, to which
 I beg to refer the reader.

IRON.—This is produced in tremendous
 quantities in that district of country which
 lies to the North of Moukden. We met
 strings of carts of seven and eight mules
 each, day after day, in our journeys con-
 veying this commodity to the South for
 sale and exportation. Each cart carried
 about 2,000 catties, and we met from 20 to
 40 carts per diem; and as we were told the
 carting continued more or less for six weeks,
 the sum total must be something prodigious.
 Though produced in great quantities
 in the above-named district, it is by no
 means confined to that locality. We found
 it in several places in the centre of the
 country and on the North East coast.
 The quality appears to be excellent, and
 it deserves more attention at the hands of
 our merchants.

TOBACCO is grown extensively in all
 directions and is exported in great quan-
 tities. It is highly refined for its good
 flavour, and brings a good price in the
 South.

MINERALS.—Not only is the soil fertile
 and the crops varied, but the country un-
 derneath is rich in mineral resources.

COAL prevails very extensively in all
 parts of the country. We found it both
 North and South, in common use among
 the people. One of the chief producing
 districts lies to the North East of Lian-
 yang. In this locality two places stand
 out prominently, one called Ma-kia-kow
 馬家溝 about 60 li or 18 miles North
 East of that city, and the other Pan-li-ho
 潘里河 about the same distance from
 the former place, in the same direction.
 Large quantities of coal are used in these
 places, and distributed all over the country.
 The coal is good and used for all sorts of
 purposes. Another producing district lies
 30 li South of the city of Fu-chow in close
 proximity to the coast. Jauka can come
 close to the pits, and thus great quantities
 are exported, especially to the Eastern
 portion of the province of Shantung. The
 seams appear to be of great thickness. I
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 was the smaller of the two islands to the
 South West of Kin-chai, called San-yon Tai
 小蘭島, and yet another contiguous to
 the Sea on the Tai Lien Wan Bay, South
 by East of that same city. Besides these,
 coal is also reported to exist to the East of
 the Tai Yang Ho. 大洋河.

PEAT.—This fuel exists in great abun-
 dance along the East of the Promontory.
 We met it first at the seaport of Pi-tze-
 won, and were not a little surprised to find
 such a commodity in this country, but our
 wonder and amusement reached its point
 of culmination when, two days afterwards,
 we found it in every farm and garden,
 it carefully built up in every farm and
 at last entered a peat bog, which continued
 along the line of the great road for fully 50
 miles. We saw the cuttings from which
 it was obtained, and walls of peat of great
 height in process of drying. The peat is
 the good black, not the brown variety.

LIGNITE.—Two districts are famed through-
 out the country as producing this metal.
 The first—Pan-li-ho, previously men-
 tioned, where coal is likewise mined, and
 the other about 18 miles South West of
 the first, called San-yang. The iron differs in
 quality, that yielded by the former place
 being much harder and taking on a flayer
 edge and polish than the latter. The iron
 must be extremely abundant in these places,
 as, excepting what has, of late, been
 bought at the foreign market, they supply
 the wants of the whole country. Though
 the production is at present confined to the
 two places just named, it must exist in
 many other localities. The place we know
 of, that is, on the West of the extreme
 end of the promontory called the Lan-tai-
 shan, or the "honorable hill," which
 contains magnetic iron ore, if not wholly
 composed of this material—as it affects the
 compasses of ships which sail too near it.
 This no-doubt is related to that fine mag-

netic ore which abounds on the opposite
 coast of Shantung.
GOLD.—As might be anticipated, this
 precious metal is no stranger. It is found
 in many places towards the South of the Pro-
 montory in greater or lesser quantities, but
 the most famous district is that on the
 East Coast to the North of the Py-li-ho
 River. Here we passed over gold diggings
 and a gold producing country, about 40
 miles in length by 10 broad. Last year a
 serious quarrel arose among the gold
 seekers, which resulted in murder, and on
 this account the mandarins interfered and
 put an end to the occupation for the pre-
 sent. We also heard of Gold at Kinohu,
 which may be interpreted the "Gold-dis-
 trict city."

SILVER, COPPER, LEAD.—Silver is said to
 exist in the mountains to the West of Li-
 quan-fen, Lat. 40° 2', Long. 121° 50' and
 also in other places, but of course it was
 impossible for me, passing through the
 country, to obtain much definite infor-
 mation as to metals of this kind. There can
 be no doubt of their existence, the nature
 of the rocks—the direction of the mountains,
 the fact that they abound in Shantung and
 Coran, all point to the certainty of their
 presence. But not only so—there are other
 circumstances which lead us to the same
 conclusion. As we have seen, the prevail-
 ing direction of the mountain ranges is
 North by South or North East by South
 West. This harmonizes with the line of
 mountains in Japan, Formosa, Lochoo,
 Eliso de Beaumont, &c., it coincides with
 the great circle of the terrestrial sphere,
 which passes by the Cordillera of South
 America and the Rocky Mountains of the
 North, whence we may infer that the
 mountain system of Oriental Asia and that
 of the Great American chains are of the
 same date. But a still more important
 inference appears equally evident. The
 mineral wealth must be distributed in simi-
 lar proportions in both continents. We
 know this to be true of Coal and Iron,
 which are always the first minerals to be
 discovered; for in no quarter of the world
 except America have we such extensive coal
 and iron fields as in China, and there is
 little doubt that the magnetic ore in Van-
 couver's Island is the same as that which
 abounds in North-China. The same appears
 true also in reference to gold. California
 and Columbia lie in nearly the same par-
 allels of latitude on the opposite coast of
 the Pacific Ocean; and the distribution of
 gold here appears quite equal to that in
 America. It is found in the affluents of the
 Yangtze Kiang on the extreme west, in
 Shensi, where the Jesuit fathers tell us that
 an infinite number of people gained their
 livelihood by searching the streams for it.
 It abounds in Shantung, Corea, Japan,
 Manchuria, and not only so, but there are
 great gold diggings scattered here and there
 in Mongolia and Siberia. Few know ought
 of the great extent of the coal and iron,
 and no one had any idea of the abundance
 of silver, copper, lead, &c., etc., in the
 Western States, till the recent scientific
 investigations appointed by the American
 Government disclosed their hidden treas-
 ures; and so we venture to predict that
 there was a similar investigation to be made
 here, it would lead to discoveries equally
 astounding.

AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

(Supreme Court & Consular Gazette, Dec. 14th.)

A point of very considerable interest to
 mercantile men came under notice in the
 case of *Jardine, Matheson & Co. versus the*
Master of the Strathmore, recently heard in
 the Summary division of the Supreme
 Court. Divested of collateral circumstances
 and special considerations, the question at
 issue was whether the agent for a ship could
 claim commission upon a charter of a vessel
 which he had not actually concluded, but
 towards the settlement of which he had as-
 sisted, if the charter was made prior to his
 revocation of his authority to act as agent.
 Upon the broad and incontestible principle
 of law that an agent is entitled to claim
 customary commission upon any contract
 towards the settlement of which his services
 have been gratuitously rendered

